The CBSE is funding these schemes out of its own resources. The total financial implication in respect of Professional Merit Scholarships is Rs. 60.00 Lacs per annum and in respect of Undergraduate Merit Scholarships is Rs. 33.00 Lacs per annum. Annual Expenditure after four years will be Rs. 3.39 crores.

(vi) UGC has started a scheme of Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship for Single Girl Child. 1047 scholarships @ Rs. 2000/- p.m. for 2 years have been awarded under the scheme.

(vii) UGC is also operating different schemes for Women in Higher Education which include, Special Scheme for Construction of Women Hostels, Women Study Centres, part-time Research Associateships for women etc.

IIMs

1254.SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of India Institutes of Management, location-wise;

(b) whether the existing number of IIMs are sufficient to meet the needs of the country;

(c) if so, the justifications therefor;

(d) whether more IIMs are proposed to be started in other places particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the current fee structure in IIMs is very inhabitant to the middle class people; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) to (e) The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), six in number, are located at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore and Kozhikode. The seventh one has been identified to be set up at Shillong. To meet the needs of the country it is felt that to begin with, the IIMs have to consolidate, so that students from all over the country, could take advantage of the quality education provided by them.

(f) and (g) All the IIMs provide need-based scholarships to both the first and second year students admitted, whose annual gross family income is Rs. 2.00 lakh and below up to a full tuition fee waiver.

Gender Parity

1255. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while India is emerging as a super power, it remains far behind when it comes to gender parity which in itself constitutes the major source of strength of the nation; and

(b) if so, the country's stand in the Gender Parity Index indicating the State-wise position on the GPI especially in respect of the Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) Despite prevailing gender disparity, it may be mentioned that gender gaps in India in the areas of key indicators have stedily been decreasing as may be seen from the enclosed Statement-I (See below)

(b) The State-wise position of the gender indicators is given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement-I

Gender gaps in India in areas of key indicators

Key Indicators	1991		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sex Ratio	1000	927	1000	933
Literacy Rate	64.10	39.10	75.30	53.70
Work Participation (%age distribution of total workers in non-agricultural sector)	36.60	18.90	48.10	28.20